Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO ILLINOIS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29. 1853. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

The Daily Tribune.

From the Journal of Commerce.

A CAROL FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Ghosts;

And what the strange Old Man does in the Old House every Christmas night.

The angels hand in heaven's arch to-night,
And sprinkle snow flakes on the City's streets,
The wind moans round the chimney-tops in fright,
And sprightly hail taps every one it meets.
The lamps that gild the white and pearled way,
Glare like sad demons through the blinding storm;
Shop-windows watch the snow spirits as they play;
Or throw their rays upon some passing form.
Tis Christmas night; and while from street to street
The echo hurries, like a startled mouse,
And phantom laughs are mingled with the sleet,
An old Man sits within an olden house.
The house is quaint, old-fashioned, and antique;
Grim Time has passed his palm across the roof,
And left it wrinkled. 'Tis sad and bleak
At twilight; play the children keep aloof.
There's not a sound in all its sombre halls,
And brooding silence sits upon the stair;
One ray illumines the "quiet, as it crawls"
Along the entry through the biting air.
Why sits the old man in the big old room,
Watching the hearth-light o'er the mouldings climb?
The man and chamber invite ghostly gloom,
Seem things forgotten in the flight of Time.
Way sits he thus, beside the wide-mouthed hearth?
Does he call up sweet forms that, like the leaves,
Have mixed with flower in the wombed earth;
Or does he hear the hail upon the eaves?
The jingling sleigh bells in the street below,
The goblin sleet that dropped down the flue,
The huntsman wind that whoops to the snow,—
Are these the noises that he listens to?
Or does he catch the echoes of the Past,
Like faint vibrations of a distant bell?
Do memories fill upon him thick and fast
As the wind whistles upon the snow-swell?
I wot not either; but the Old Man seems
A link between this mortal life and death,—
A dreamy pilgrim to the land of dreams,
Half in a fabled Elysium on a breath.
He lends his head; he hears the panels creak;
Then by the chimney leaves his cushioned chair;
And, with a joy his moistened eyelids speak,
He drawstairs seats beside him with one chair.
He holds his old hands out, as if to grasp
Some other hands; he sighs and smiles and sighs;
Now stands as if within some loving clasp—
His eyes telling of the inner eyes.
He talks to points his phantom guests their seats,
He hugs fresh fuel upon the fire-place;
And all is still save one quick heart that beats
In yonder clock, within its coffin case.
O, what a space (Old Man! and does he see
Ethereal spirits? and do they talk to him?)
Do souls come back from God's eternity
To mingle with us and our daily cares?
I do believe it; I'm glad to feel
That, when the nephews lift our fevered hair,
Some friend's hand does it; and at every turn
The loved ones near us, rustled as like the air.
But see! he smiles. O! sure some airy one
Has twined a sunbeam round his parted lips;
He leans, voiceless, a voice form alone—
We hear it not, but we see the ghost that trips
Around the arm chair of the dreamy man,
A lip intensible his own lip uses;
It sets an kind, cheerful, and full of cheer
The old man weeps—and slumbers in his tears.
And every year when holy Christmas comes,
The ghosts that charm within the hearth-stone gleams,
And fondly call his viewless household sums,
Then fall asleep mid kiss, tears, and dreams.

"Whether I have seen this idea somewhere, and it haunts me as the shadow, I believe it is a part of our or mental life. The image is so vivid, I cannot forget it.

Then beautifully and sensibly Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, of the New York *Tribune*, discourses of what he terms "Heart Holidays":

The Holidays are approaching with all their wealth of memory and beauty of humanity.—They are Holidays of the heart, when we should all try to get as near Heaven as possible, *when*—for honest sentiment as it is, it has *that one*—as near half-forgotten childhood as we can. When the heart-fire glows brightly in the twilight of year—when the strife and struggle of the business season are over—when one feels his heart anything but what it used to do, then, at all times, is the time to grow famous again; to "knit up care's raveled sleeve" for one's self, and while "his hand is in," do the like service for somebody else. The place where the heart is gets walled up, and that beautiful temple becomes a seat for "the money changers." The goblin sleet that dropped down the flue, the huntsman wind that whoops to the snow,—Are these the noises that he listens to?

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"Saturday Night," feebly murmurs the language, as she turns wearily upon her couch, "and is there another to come?"

"Saturday Night, at last!" whispers the Weeper after the dying, "and it is Sunday to-morrow, and to-morrow!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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M. THOMAS WEBB of the firm of Webb & Murray, 75 Clark st., respectfully informs the owners of Real Estate that he is prepared to place and arrange, in the enclosing, drawing, painting, making roads, and for the improvement of Real Estate in Chicago or vicinity, and to furnish Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Seeds, and references kindly per mitted to the following gentlemen: E. F. Ingham & Co., Messrs. Larned & Woodbridge, Messrs. Clark & Lathrop, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Isaac Cook, Messrs. Ogden, F. F. Rubell & Co., " Dole & Wilcox, Messrs. Rice & Co., " Blanchard & Co. 1y

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—This Essence is a preparation of the purest and most of ginger, combining delicious flavor, in short, to all cases of stomach complaints, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and indigestion, it is the most valuable medicine in use, and as a preventive against cholera, it is pronounced by all who have used it, to be the most efficacious of all other preparations. It is perfectly efficacious. No harsh, purgative, or irritation, should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of cholera, and prevents the ill effects of intoxication. Prepared only by Dr. Wm. H. Ranney, Chemist, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the United States, and in Chicago by

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Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

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of every kind will be sold at much less than the usual prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the stock, at 166 Lake Street, where all goods will be freely shown. Chicago, July 15, 1853. FRANCIS CLARE.

NEW YORK.

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SINGERS PATENT SIX NEEDLE FIRM, the popular Action Sewing Machines, which have attained an unparalleled popularity in the Eastern States of the world, forever varying or sewing, are now offered for sale at the office of the Company, 323 Broadway, N. Y. and at reduced prices the use of these machines is from $15 to $20 less than the price of any other machine.

We will also offer the agencies of manufacturers particularly lower rates in exchange for Machines.

Machine to Sew with a single Thread.

This instrument is so adjustable in construction, and so perfect in its operation and result, that it commands the universal approval of all who examine it, and is the delight of machinery. For those articles this is the only machine in use, and it is adapted to all other articles, and is the only machine in use for the sewing of silks and fine cotton and linen thread, and every root of leather sewing, has a stitch which cannot be ripped, and is the only machine in use for the sewing of silks, which, can not be rivetted. It is more simple in its construction, and much more easily operated than any other.

Hereafter we shall be prepared to supply a variety of sewing machines—each perfect and complete of its kind, at the following cash prices:

1. Needle and shuttle machine of present style, in wood, $25.
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3. Do. do. do. improved construction, in iron frame.
4. Do. do. do. shuttle machine, with owner's guide, feed motion and checked ring.
5. Single thread machine, for coarse and other light sewing.
6. Single thread machine, for coarse sewing, made with strong stitch.
7. Single thread machine, for coarse work and leather.
8. Single thread machine, with apparatus to bind and hem.
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11. Single thread machine, adapted to lap seaming.
12. Double thread machine, adapted to lap seaming.
13. Double thread machine, making an ornamental stitch with two threads.
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Machines will be fitted for any unusual peculiarity of work at reasonable terms. The machines are securely packed for transportation to any part of the world, and full instructions accompany each machine, which is sent to the purchaser with each machine.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1853.

The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1853.

☞ See First Page.

☞ See Second Page.

The telegraphic and other news this morning is very interesting and important, but we have neither time or space to refer to it in detail.—We refer our readers to our columns for particulars.

THE CINCINNATI NEWS.

The telegraphic dispatch concerning the difficulties at Cincinnati, on Sunday evening, left us entirely ignorant as to the character of the persons who were engaged in it—whether they were Protestants, Infidels or Catholics; or, of native or foreign birth. The Cincinnati papers have since come to hand, however, which enable us to correct the errors of the telegraph, and to supply its omissions.

The daily wonderment at the motives which prompted the demonstration against the Papal Nuncio and the Catholic Cathedral, we may state, that there is a society in Cincinnati styled the "German Society of Freemen," most of the members of which had to leave Germany, or Italy on account of their revolutionary principles. They were, originally, mostly Catholics, but now entertain no particular religious views, and oppose all Church organizations or religious influences emanating from whatsoever source they may. Their organization is for mutual support, and to aid the revolutionists of Europe. The number of this class of persons in Cincinnati, is represented to be very large,—not less than ten thousand. When it was first announced that Bedini had arrived in this country, these Germans became very much excited, and threatened like wise retribution for the part he took in the murder of Ugo Bassi, and other European revolutionary leaders, during the years 1849 and 1850. The following paragraph published in a German paper, of that city, about the time of Bedini's arrival there, indicates the feeling of animosity held toward him:

"If the Hungarian butcher, Haynau, met with so warm a reception in Monmouthshire England, what shall the Pope's Nuncio expect in Republican America."

Probably of all the persons who took part in promoting the republicans of Europe five years ago, no one, except the Butcher of Naples, and several other crowned heads, was more odious to the German and Italian republicans of Cincinnati, and elsewhere throughout the Union, than this same Bedini. It is not surprising, therefore, that a mass of already excited men, who are not imbued with religious principles, unremarkable for their regard for law, should be ready to take revenge on the person whom they deem their persecutor, in case the least additional provocation were offered.

The Cincinnati papers inform us that Bedini presided twice in the Cathedral on last Sabbath, and as he usually expresses his opinion very freely, but not favorably, concerning those who are opposed to the doctrines that Kings and the Pope rule by Divine commission, it is fair to suppose he did so on each of the occasions alluded to. Certain it is that on account of words uttered by him in those services, the German Society of Freemen determined to mail treat or burn him in effigy, and destroy the Cathedral. There is no evidence showing that they intended to hang him, as the telegraph stated, though no one will suppose that persons who would join together to burn a Church would have any scruples about murdering a priest of that Church who had incurred their hatred.

While we regret that an outrage of an atrocious character should be attempted in our country, nevertheless we are gratified at the fact that the parties to it were neither Protestants or American citizens. Therefore the Irish and Dutch have done most of the rioting, and rowdyism. American citizens seldom engage in such acts, and we trust the number of instances will grow less every year, under the influence of our free schools, and other educational institutions. The Protestant spirit of nearly all of our laws, also, is antagonistical to everything which opposes the most perfect and political freedom.

DEMOCRATIC CHIVALRY.

We all have a lively remembrance of how the entire country rang with the exultation of our Democratic friends over that unfortunate *faux pas* made by General Taylor in his memorable expression concerning the amity which happily existed between our country and the whole world and "the rest of mankind." But we think they are very quiet over a similar blunder committed by our present Brigadier-General President, in his late wonderful message. The page is as follows; speaking of our relations with Mexico, he sagely observes:

"It is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a *lasting* friendship between them confirmed and *perpetuated*."

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.

The mails of the steamer Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, which arrived at New York on the 22nd, did not reach us till yesterday. The news brought by the steamer, which we gave in full on yesterday morning, was three days later, and contained the best news from the seat of war, as given in our synopsis of yesterday. By the Hermann we have the full and satisfactory details of the loss of the Hull and Hawlings packet Marshall, with over one hundred and fifty passengers, the same in contact with the fleet was at Sound near Woolwich, and from Bunkhoiles. The Turkish squadron had received official despatches from the Admiral commanding in the Pacific, relative to the quasy of quasy rumblings upon the Chinchu Islands. It is estimated that the available supply amounts to eight million six hundred thousand tons, but the Admiralty imagines that the Islands will be exhausted of saleable quasy work freighting to England in eight or nine years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We learn from Washington that the Home Committee, to whom the resolution proposing the present year Superbissex with a seven year period, have unanimously resolved in report in favor of bestowing upon him a medal, with a suitable inscription, commemorative of the gallant conduct of himself and associates at Smyrna. The Senate has of late confirmed several minor appointments, among them officers for the branch mint in California. As yet, however, no important but doubtful nominations have been sent in; and it is understood that none will be till after the House has disposed of the resolution relative to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

THE BEEF MARKET IN NEW YORK.

According to the annual statistics of the cattle trade of this city, there were offered for sale during the present year 187,420 beeves, 34,720 cows and calves, and 412,950 sheep and lambs. This shows an increase over the offerings of the previous year of 32,190 cattle, 3,029 cows and calves, and 94,950 sheep; and yet, notwithstanding this extraordinary increase in the supply, the wholesale prices of beef have advanced from 37 to 62 per cwt., in the beginning of the year, to 50 to 87 at the close. Indeed, in June the rate was 50 to 60 per cwt.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial of the 20th says: The shooting affray at Maysville, between Collins, editor of the Maysville *Eagle*, and Luther Quigley, resulting in the death of the latter, was occasioned by an attempt of Quigley to horsewhip Collins for writing a bitter personal article about the Indictment against the Louisville Courier, who was a relative of the deceased. The newspaper warfare between the members of the Courier and Gulliver, had been carried on for some time. Gulliver was discharged, after a hearing before a magistrate.

ARABIAN ENTERPRISE.—The Knickerbocker Magazine, comes to hand on yesterday, containing where per half of the Presidents Message, and presenting the remainder next week. Wendell sends its next arrival with foreign anxiety.

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

More than three years have elapsed since the last decennial enumeration of the population, wealth and industry of the nation was taken, and now the census documents are about issuing from the printer's hands. We have obtained, from time to time, small and detached portions of the returns, and some general aggregates of a few of the estimates required to be made, but until quite lately, we have not been afforded any sufficient data from which intelligent and complete views of the progress and present condition of the States could be inferred. And even now the figures only show what we now there year ago, not what we now are. Three years, in this Young Republic, swaying along with its mighty tide of growth and power, is more than an age in some countries; and in the West has given birth to the most important and vital changes. Does any one imagine that Chicago in 1853 is what she was three years ago? Does any one believe that Illinois has experienced no change in three years? Had the facts embraced in the national census of 1850 been published within a reasonable period after they had been collected, they would have possessed great and universal interest, and would form a correct basis upon which to build a variety of philosophical and valuable speculations with reference to the present and future, moral and physical, state and prospects of the confederacy. But, delayed as they have been, great and momentous changes have taken place, particularly in the West, which very materially detract from what would otherwise be the real value of the work, as a satisfactory compendium of our actual condition, in respect to population, production, improvement, or any of the numerous elements of our national prosperity and increase.

We do not pretend to charge the present administration with this long delay, although we can see no good reason why Mr. Le Bow should feel himself called upon to undo all the work done in the senate during his predecessor's under Mr. Fillmore, to revise and alter what he had finished, and to remodel the whole plan of the report. The only end accomplished by this operation so far as we can see, is to delay the completion, of the work some two years, to increase its cost to such an extent as to swallow up the very liberal appropriation of $1,200,000, and to render still further appropriations necessary in order to enable its compilers to embrace two valuable items which are now excluded, namely the statistics relating to Manufactures and to death and disease. There should, however, be some means devised by which the decennial enumerations of our country could be prepared and laid before the people, in, at the farthest, six months from the time they were taken, and before they have, by the lapse of time lost much of their interest and value.

A writer in the New York *Times*, has prepared some very interesting statistical facts, based upon the present census, part of which we condense as follows:

The number of inhabitants prior to the Revolution cannot be obtained with accuracy; but in 1790 we have it with great exactness. Taking the decimal-period, we ascertain a very uniform law of progression, thus:

In 1790	3,929,827	
In 1800	5,305,925	Increase 35 per cent.
In 1810	7,239,814	Increase 36 per cent.
In 1820	9,638,131	Increase 33 per cent.
In 1830	12,866,020	Increase 33½ per cent.
In 1840	17,069,453	Increase 32½ per cent.
In 1850	23,191,876	Increase 36 per cent.
In 1853	26,000,000	Increase 36 per cent.

The law of growth has, for sixty years, been but slightly variant from 34 per cent. This is as fixed and certain that allowing for a very little diminution of ratio, we may assume 35½ per cent (or one-third the existent population) as the decimal increase of growth for the next half-century. We may predict, with almost certainty, that in 1910 (sixty years) the American Eagle will be heard screaming over twenty millions of people—an empire which, when its vigor, resources and institution are considered, will in power exceed anything which exists or has existed among nations.

The *material* law of the sexes is stated as follows:

1. There are more males than females born, by about 4 per cent.

2. At 20 years of age, this preponderance is entirely lost, and there are more females than males.

3. At 40 years, the balance is again the other way, and there are more males than females.

4. After 40, the sexes are about even, and the ultimate age of the human being seems to enjoy no decided advantage to either sex.

To illustrate the change in the numerical relations perfectly, take the following example from the last two censuses.

In 1850, under 5 years of age	1,979,757 males
In 1850, under 5 years of age	1,879,345 females.
Excess (5 per cent.)	97,441 males.
In 1850, between 20 and 25 years	1,352,663 males.
In 1850, under 5 years of age	1,424,223 females.
Excess (6 per cent.)	71,557 males.
Now, let us go on to the aged puberty, and see what a change has taken place	
In 1850, from 90 to 95 years	1,667,000 females.
In 1850, from 90 to 95 years	1,445,110 males.
Excess (15 per cent.)	221,890 females.

The females have now passed the males; but let us go on and see what influence motherhood has had on females:

In 1850, from 95 to 99 years	1,000,000 males.
In 1850, from 95 to 99 years	1,138,200 females.
Excess (14 per cent.)	138,200 males.

Between 70 and 100 years of age, there are 143,111 more white women than they are males; being more than 5 per cent. of the whole number. Beyond the age of 40 years the probability of longevity is much greater for American women than that of men. This contrasts singularly with the fact, that the physique (relatively) of American women is inferior to that of American men. That fact, as I have shown, is due to the tremendously on women between the age of 20 and 40, when their mortality is very great.

The longevity of some women is very extraordinary. There are four hundred and thirty American women *above one hundred years of age*.

The colored race have advanced decennially very nearly, as 37—32—30—29—25—27 per cent. The parallel between the growth of the White and African races, for the last 40 years, has been thus:

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
In 1810	6,306,867		In 1850	19,553,068	
In 1820	7,862,010		In 1850	23,191,876	
Increase	1,555,143		Increase	3,638,808	
Per cent.	25		Per cent.	23	

The general law of increase, independent of immigration, by natural causes alone, is 25 per cent. decennially. This is 8 per cent. below the average increase of the whites, and 10 per cent. below that from 1840 to 1850. While the number of born foreigners in the United States is less than 9 per cent. the number in the compulsory increase of a single year is large; rising in the last two or three years to about half the whole increase. The original immigrants, however, rapidly die, while their children are born on the soil.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Rose Daly, an interesting little girl in New York, was gratified by her parents in a desire to see the dead body of Michael Conroy, who was shot by the keeper of a gaggery in that city on Saturday night. After looking at the inanimate corpse a few moments she complained of faint ness, and was carried home and died in a few hours.

Mr. Boyd, of the firm of Boyd & Hirster of Norwich, Ct., was fifty dollars of a livery stable keeper on Thursday last, by walking six miles in fifty-seven minutes. The stable keeper had objected to letting a horse and buggy to accompish the same distance, with a short stop, in the same time.

The Senate of South Carolina have passed a bill to amend the laws in relation to colored women, which it is thought will become a law. It provides that masters of vessels shall give bond and security for the continuance of such persons on board their vessels while in port.

Rev. R. Mole has been convicted of horse stealing at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., notwithstanding the absence of any direct evidence against him. He is an excellent woman, and eight children were in court.

The steamer Marlboro, a Great Falls river boat, exploded her boiler on she was starting for Chester, S. C., on Thursday morning, killing the captain, Wm. Smallwood, the mate, Mr. Bailey, the chief engineer, Warren Stone, and twelve of the deck hands.

Dr. O. A. Brownson, of Massachusetts—Dr. Brownson has been engaged by the "Catholic Institution," to deliver a series of four lectures before that Association, in the Mercantile Library Hall, Philadelphia, commencing on Wednesday evening, January 4, 1854. His series, as advertised, will consist of the following subjects: Civil and Religious Liberty, Mission Religious of the United States, Protestant Liberality or Religious Indifferentism, and The Church a Miraculous Fact in History.—*St. Louis Rep.*

MISS LUCY STONE'S FIRST LECTURE—THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

Some weeks ago we expressed a wish that Miss Lucy Stone, the strong minded woman who was then "shaking the Forum" of the Tabernacle and Metropolitan Hall in New York, "round and round", with their invectives against women's wrongs, and their earnest appeals for womens rights, would visit Chicago, and, permitting us to see them face to face, give us an opportunity of convincing ourselves whether they were either such ogres as they were painted by the conservatives, or such angels as they were described by the radicals and reformers. That Wish has now been gratified. Miss Lucy Stone, a very distinguished, and justly so, member of this confraternity, has come among us, and on last evening lectured before a refined and intellectual audience at the State Street Market Hall. We must confess that we have found her not then an ogre nor an angel. She is interesting but not fascinating—pleasing but not overpowering. She will please an audience by her arguments and courtesy them by her reason, but she will not carry their hearts by storm, nor cause any impulsive youths to fall more in love with her person than her mind. Her costume is very neat, plain and quiet, and the somewhat peculiar, and to us unpleasant, style of *coiffure* in which she delights, suggests anything but seductive or rapture-ous emotions.

The Hall was well filled on last evening, considering the other attractions in the city, and so far as we could judge the audience were remarkably well pleased and appreciative. Miss Stone advanced no ideas which could shock the sensibilities of any christian community, either by their originality or their radicalism. Her propositions and her arguments are identical with those advanced over and over again, by the pulpit, lecturer, and the Press, and although coming from a woman who might naturally be expected to feel deeply and speak earnestly upon such a theme, her words carried with them an emphasis which brought them home to the heart of every one, we failed to detect in them anything vitally different from the same premises and arguments which have formed the platform of the radical reform school for the last dozen years or more.

The fair lecturer dwelt at length upon the injuries and disabilities inflicted on the sex of which she is so distinguished an ornament, by the customs and opinions of society. She complained of the trifling and superficial education which is so universally considered sufficient for the sex; the frivolous and unworthy aims placed before her ambition; the insipid, senseless and valueless life of the woman who was born to wealth and luxury, and the grinding drudgery and degradation of the child whose fate fortune had frowned upon; of the miserable and scanty remuneration awarded to female labor, and the numerous and contrasted spheres in which women are compelled, by the requirements of society, to earn a livelihood. She argued that it was the bounden duty of every woman to "make herself generally useful" in just such a ratio as the Creator had endowed her with capacity, talents, and opportunity. It is likewise the duty of the sterner sex to see that this opportunity is not hidden from them, and that no path in which women can gain an honorable name, or an easy livelihood, be forbidden to their feet. If she be an artist, she should have opportunity and permission to follow the best of her genius; if endowed with mercantile capacity, let her take that position; if with enlarged mental capacity, and a true purpose, she desires to pursue the path of literature and science, there's nothing in nature or religion to forbid it.

If the doors of Colleges, Literary and Medical Institutions, and the liberal professions, were open to them; if the mechanical trades were not closed against her by prejudice and custom, and if the avenues of buying and selling were not almost wholly and impenetrably barred against her enterprise, the grievous and peculiar disabilities under which she now labors, and of which the lecturer complained, would be in a great measure redressed—her sphere of usefulness would be enlarged, and the means to usefully contend against the wolf of poverty, and the serpent of temptation would be multiplied. Under these circumstances she would not be, as is frequently the case, compelled to marry for "an establishment," but enabled to take the man of her choice, whose sensibilities, mind and disposition should be found congenial to her own. As a mother, too, she would be better able to lay her hand on the young thoughts of her offspring, and train them wisely and well for the battle of life.

On the whole, we were much better pleased with Miss Stone than we expected to be, and imagine that her visit here will be the means of correcting some very erroneous opinions which have heretofore extensively obtained in the public mind in relation to what manner of being a "strong minded woman" might be.

Miss Stone lectures again this evening on "The Legal and Political Disabilities of Women."—We bespeak for her a full house. No one can listen to her without pleasure, or in most instances, without profit.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A MONTH LATER FROM SANTA FE—THIRTY-ARIUA NEWS—NEW FORT—OUTRAGE IN SANTA FE—A MAN HUNG.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec 22.

The Santa Fe mail arrived yesterday, and by it, we have advices from Chihuahua to Nov. 2. Business was extremely dull there, and it was feared that all the foreign merchants would leave in a few months for California. The trade would then go into the hands of the Mexicans. The American merchants arrived in Santa Fe will not be able to pass their goods through the Custom House, as Santa Anna has added twenty per cent. more to the tariff upon licenses, and the instructions are positive to admit no goods unless the entire duties are paid. One man had his papers made out for three wagon-loads, and the duties were eight thousand dollars: he did not pay them, of course.

Gen Garland intends to establish a post on the Pecos, or near the Seven rivers.

Near Fort Fillmore, a celebrated Muscallero chief was killed by a Mexican. It will create a difficulty in Mesilla Valley.

At Santa Fe on the 12th Nov., Hugh G. Smith (probably Hugh N. Smith,) was shot by one of the men in charge of Skillman's mail, at Hunt's Exchange.

Quite a company were gathered for social intercourse, when two ruffians, by the names of Scallion and Stephens, resolutely been on a disturbance, entered the room. There also called down upon them the condemnation of all present. Scallion then presented his revolver and shot Smith twice, the second time the ball entered his chest, and it was afterwards cut out of his back. After the arrest of both of the men, the belief being general that Smith was killed, a jury was empanelled, Scallion tried, and immediately hung. Smith is alive and slowly recovering. It is a sad affair. Mr Smith is much respected and beloved.

Business was quite dull at Santa Fe.

The Alexandria *Gazette* publishes the following joke. We think it will be new to most of our citizens:

"A correspondent, from Indiana, sends us the following, with appropriate sketchings of its texts:—At the 'breaking of ground' for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburg, the Rev. J. E. by appointment, acted as chaplain on the occasion. At the time appointed for prayer, the chaplain raised his hands, and said, 'Let us pray.' Instantly all hats were doffed, and the chaplain commenced, slowly and solemnly, to read a very appropriate manuscript prayer, which he had previously prepared. During the reading of the prayer, an old negro man, who had been engaged with his spade, was resting, with one foot on the spade and his arms on the handle, looking very intently in the chaplain's face. At the conclusion of the prayer, the old negro straightening himself up, remarked audibly, "Well, I thought it was most time for the Lord to hear been written to on the subject of Railroads!"

To Drive Away Rats.—A friend has just informed us of a plan he adopted to get rid of rats. His premises swarmed with them. He took a small fish hook, attached it to a fine wire, and suspended on it a piece of cheese, letting it hang about a foot from the ground. One of the rats leaped at it and was hooked; and set up such a horrible squeal, noise and rattle that all the rest fled from him and fled. Not a rat remained on the premises. A few days afterwards his neighbor declared that he was visited with a plague worse than those of Egypt—that the rats had taken possession of his house and all. Our friend enjoyed the joke, but kept shady. This was not philanthropic of him, so for the benefit of his neighbor, who may take the "Rural and the rest of mankind, we "disclose the disclosure" without enjoining secrecy or charging the dollar.—*Rural N. Yorker.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE RAILROAD OUTRAGES AT ERIE.

Pshaw! You, together with a'l friends of public order and decency, who believe in the legality and expediency of summary redress, will be glad to hear that the gallant City of Erie, Pa., does not budge from its heroic position, but stands its ground, in a manner, which really grumbles at being ejected at midnight from warm cars like cold stage and open wagon, to be deported eight miles across a bad road, catching colds and sickness, of all kind by mixing the railroad connections, being ignorant of business and correspondence, all such things were to be endured when the rights of Erie gingerbread are endangered!

Mark how plain a tale shall put down the world, so great one as long. On Monday afternoon, Dan Rice, at 4 o'clock, left Cleveland, in a heavy snow storm. The train was composed of four passenger cars and the baggage van. We rolled smoothly and rather slowly, on account of the snow, to Kingsville, where we arrived at 7 o'clock, and lay for one hour and a half, waiting for the train from Erie, which was delayed, on the occasion and that time it arrived, by the passengers falling to connect around the gap, the sudden snow having made the sight of seeing a train very tempting.

At 11 o'clock we reached Erie, and there was a general plunge through the snow for the stage and carriages. Several men at Erie assured us that there was no hurry, of which fact we had very shrewd suspicions ourselves, and invited us to stay and sip. To this courtesy a malicious world returned a calumnious misrepresentation—"We'll be——— if we do!" And of the four cars full of passengers there were but four persons who shared the benefaction of that heroic city. Those four heroes asked pardon of their fellow travellers, and pleaded that they had eaten nothing since the day before. Stupefaction may ensue at this small result to the Erie exchequer. But the friend of man and of Erie pies remembers that if four persons disbursed two shillings each, and the cost of the provender be rated at five shillings, there remains a clear gain of three shillings to the City of Erie, and it is the principle involved in those three shillings for which Erie contends.

There in the snow storm and cold midnight air, commenced our journey across the capacious of proceeding in groveling east to Buffalo, securing a good sleep, making all the connections, and getting each man to his business, between 9 and 10 o'clock! Too insensible to the great city we paid our shillings

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE ON "REFORMS AND REFORMERS."

At an early hour, on Tuesday evening, a large and highly intelligent audience were present at Smith Market Hall, to listen to Horace Greeley. The lecture, though a bold and powerful writer, has nothing prepossessing in his appearance. His elocution is bad; but his voice is sufficiently powerful to be distinctly heard in every part of the room. His subject "Reforms and Reformers" was one familiar to him. He has been long known as one of the most active reformers in our country. His lecture was moderate in its tone, and discovered more of the conservative, than one familiar with his life and writings, would have naturally expected. He treated in terse and apt language the temperance movement, and the agitation of slavery, maintaining that the intemperate use of alcoholic drink and involuntary servitude were sooner or later give way to temperance and freedom. Giving the women' right's movement a few passing remarks, he proceeded to state that of all the different modes of reform we have the most to hope from the social. If the laboring classes would rise they must be educated, must be intelligent. Every stimulant for earnest effort must be afforded them. They must be induced to rise from laborers to proprietors. The day laborer should not regret to see his fellow advancing in wealth and rising to be an employer, for by such a process, the number of proprietors and the value of labor are increased.

He next spoke of the different classes of reformers, passing from those who receive their first impulse from every and who rant at and decry the errors of those above and around them, become their own indolence and want of thrift confine them in a sphere where the daily practicness and prosperity of others are to them a source of continual mortification. He concluded with a sketch of the true reformer—the man who from an earnest desire to benefit his race, enters, with a strong heart and as unyielding determination upon the great work of reform.

The concluding part of Mr. Greeley's lecture was written with an originality, and a power seldom equaled. His delineation of the character of the true reformer, of his self denial, his earnestness, his patience and his faith, we have never heard equaled; and it will long linger in the memory of his hearers giving to their minds a higher aim, and infusing their spirits with a more lofty philanthropy.

Mr. Greeley lectures again on Friday night.—Subject, "Literary Life."

ARRIVAL FROM BUFFALO!

Our forwarding merchants were not a little surprised yesterday, about 1 o'clock, to see a vessel off the harbor, with a heavy cargo, and apparently from Lake Erie. She proved to be the schooner Aretusa, Captain H. N. Dusenbury, from Buffalo, with a cargo of 400 tons of Lehigh coal, consigned to H. Norton & Co. This vessel, in company with several others, bound from Buffalo to the Upper Lakes, got as far as the St. Clair river, and then "laid up." The captain of the Aretusa telegraphed to his owners that he had dissolved the trip and left the vessel. Capt. Dusenbury having laid up his schooner, (the Aldebaran) in Buffalo, volunteered to come on and bring the Aretusa round. He accordingly reached that vessel, put her in readiness, and left the river on Monday, Dec. 19th, for Chicago. He passed through the Straits of Mackinac on the following Monday, (Dec. 26th,) and not a small quantity of ice, but not enough to retard his progress. From the Straits, he had good weather for the season, and the gallant vessel bowled merrily along to her destined port, arriving in safety, and meeting three cheers from all who witnessed her arrival.

Capt. Dusenbury has proved himself to be of the right kind of material. Most of the fleet which he left in the river were there full ten days before his departure, and their cargoes of iron and coal are much needed by our Railroads and Manufactories. The fair weather men who tied their vessels up in the river, are entitled to all the profit which "frightened birds" merit. The little responsibility which always makes a man of him who is ready to assume it, they were afraid to take, and are accordingly receiving the condemnation of Buffalo and Chicago shippers, as well as detaining the business, for which their cargoes are so much needed.

LOVE AND LAUDANUM.

On Sunday, last a tragedy, almost, occurred on the West side of the River. It appears that a certain gentleman, who had once tasted the joys of matrimony, but whom Death had cruelly robbed of the partner of his bosom, found by sad experience that it was not good for man to live alone, and accordingly paid his devoirs to a late lady, who had also buried the dear partner of her youth. One would naturally imagine that such a similarity of misfortune, would have caused a congeniality of heart, but, alas! Cupid is not painted blind without deep meaning. The widow, on the fatal day referred to, rejected the addresses of the disconsolate widower, and on the same afternoon affianced herself to a younger and happier swain. Hearing of this double disaster, the rejected lover found his punishment more than he could bear, and hastily swallowing a potion of laudanum, he laid him down to die. The potion, however, failed to accomplish the desired end, but made the poor victim most decidedly sick. His groans of pain alarmed the tender widow, who happened to be near; she rushed to his assistance, and, nursing him through the night, had the great satisfaction of seeing a life which she had rendered insupportable. Whether the devotion and desperation shown by the rejected one, will move her heart, we know not. We trust she will not be insensible to its voice.

GRESSON'S PICTORIAL.—The January No., being the first of new volume, has been laid upon our table by Mellen & Co. The fact that a very large number of this publication is sold here by the enterprising firm alluded to, is conclusive evidence that there are a great many people who like to be humbugged; and that Mr. Gleason is disposed to gratify them to the fullest extent. The present No. has several large and handsome wood engravings, representing scenes which are principally drawn from the engraver's imagination. The portraits are miserable caricatures upon the persons intended to be represented. The whole thing is a decided humbug; but, nevertheless, we suppose it will sell,—all the better, probably, on that account.

☞ We are requested by the ladies of the African Methodist Church to express their thanks to their friends, who patronized them so liberally in their effort to raise money, for furnishing the basement of the church in a neat and comfortable manner. The proceeds of the Fair were sufficiently large to answer the purposes sought to be accomplished.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We have received from the American publishers of all the English Reviews, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. 79 Fulton street, N. Y., the October number of this most valuable periodical. Its table of contents is as follows: "The Institute in France," "The Murder of Thomas a' Becket," "Louis XVII, the Dauphin in the Temple," "The Holy Places," "Diary of Casualties," "Electro-Biology, Mesmerism and Table-Turning," "The Life of Hayden."

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE BUCKER.—Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Iver Hanton, en route from Missouri to Philadelphia, stopped in Chicago long enough to get bad whisky, and find an escort to the Watch House. Fined $1.

Patrick Tierney and Charles Laplin, for raising a disturbance at midnight in a rum shop, and making the keeper think they wanted to fight him, were fined $5 each.

James Dwyer, an old rum soaker. It is almost useless for him to endeavor to practice temperance, as liquor is about all that keeps him alive. He was disposed of by a fine of $2, and a ticket for 30 days in the Bridewell.

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